

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

ATLANTIC, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R.R.

NORTH AND EAST.

No.	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
401	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
402	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.
403	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
404	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.

SOUTH AND WEST.

No.	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
405	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
406	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.
407	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
408	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.

WEST.

No.	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
409	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
410	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.
411	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
412	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.

W. TORREY, Ticket Agent.

Free chair cars on all trains. Pullman Palace sleepers to Kansas City and Chicago without change. Also to Fort Worth and Galveston. Connects at Newton with Northern Limited having chair cars. Pullman Palace and Pullman Tourist sleepers to El Paso, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Through railroad and steamship tickets sold to all points.

WICHITA AND WESTERN.

No.	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
413	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
414	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.
415	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
416	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.

EAST.

No.	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
417	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
418	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.
419	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
420	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.

WEST.

No.	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
421	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
422	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.
423	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.
424	Chicago, 10:40 a.m.	Wichita, 11:00 a.m.	Wichita, 10:40 a.m.	Chicago, 11:00 a.m.

CONNECTIONS.

No. 1—Connects at Burrton, Kan., with A. T. & S. F. for points in Kansas. Has reclining chair cars (seats free), and Pullman drawing room sleepers to Burrton, Kan.

No. 2—Connects at Monett for points in Arkansas, Indian territory and Texas. Connects at Grand Union Station, St. Louis, with all lines for the east, north and southeast. Has reclining chair cars (seats free) and Pullman drawing room sleepers to St. Louis.

No. 3—Connects at Burrton with A. T. & S. F. for all points west and north-west. Has reclining chair cars (seats free), Pullman drawing room sleepers to Burrton. Through Pullman sleepers to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco. On Saturdays has Pullman Tourist sleepers through to Los Angeles without change.

No. 4—Connects at Monett for points in Arkansas and Texas. Connects at St. Louis Grand Union Station with all lines for the east, north and southeast. Has reclining chair cars (seats free) and Pullman drawing room sleepers to St. Louis.

Through tickets on sale to all points. For further information call upon or address Ticket Agent.

Time Table Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

Trains	Arrive	Leave
GOING SOUTH AND EAST.		
No. 1 Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
No. 2 Colorado Springs, Denver and Chicago	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
No. 3 Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago	9:30 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
No. 4 Accommodation daily except Sunday	11:30 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
GOING NORTH AND WEST.		
No. 5 Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and Galveston	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
No. 6 Oklahoma, Ft. Worth, Dallas and Houston	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
No. 7 Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston and Galveston	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
No. 8 Oklahoma, Ft. Worth, Dallas and Houston	10:00 p.m.	10:00 p.m.
No. 9 Accommodation daily except Sunday	11:30 p.m.	11:30 p.m.

Elegant free reclining chair cars on all trains and Pullman Palace sleepers from Wichita to Chicago and Kansas City without change. On all trains to Fort Worth, Houston, San Antonio and New Orleans. Seats at lowest rates. Passenger station corner Douglas and Main streets. Telephone 100.

JOHN SEIBER, Ticket Agent.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Time Table, Effective June 25, 1896.

Trains	Arrive	Leave
Train No. 10, "Kansas and Nebraska Limited," from St. Louis	2:30 p.m.	
Train No. 6, Kansas City and St. Louis	9:10 p.m.	
Train No. 5, for Clearwater, Conway Springs, Anthony, Kiowa, Newton, Nowata, Oxford, Belle Plaine and Winfield	7:35 a.m.	
Train No. 4, for Conway Springs and Anthony	7:10 p.m.	
Train No. 3, "Kansas and Nebraska Limited," from St. Louis	12:55 p.m.	
Train No. 2, from St. Louis	7:10 a.m.	
Train No. 1, from St. Louis	7:00 a.m.	

Arrive at Wichita from the East.

Train No. 9, "Kansas and Nebraska Limited," from St. Louis

Train No. 8, from St. Louis

Train No. 7, from St. Louis

Train No. 6, from St. Louis

Train No. 5, from St. Louis

Train No. 4, from St. Louis

Train No. 3, from St. Louis

Train No. 2, from St. Louis

Train No. 1, from St. Louis

Train No. 10, from St. Louis

Train No. 9, from St. Louis

Train No. 8, from St. Louis

Train No. 7, from St. Louis

Train No. 6, from St. Louis

Train No. 5, from St. Louis

Train No. 4, from St. Louis

Train No. 3, from St. Louis

Train No. 2, from St. Louis

Train No. 1, from St. Louis

Train No. 10, from St. Louis

Train No. 9, from St. Louis

Train No. 8, from St. Louis

Train No. 7, from St. Louis

Train No. 6, from St. Louis

Train No. 5, from St. Louis

Train No. 4, from St. Louis

Train No. 3, from St. Louis

Train No. 2, from St. Louis

Train No. 1, from St. Louis

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Train No. 3, from St. Louis

Train No. 2, from St. Louis

Train No. 1, from St. Louis

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Train No. 3, from St. Louis

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Train No. 6, from St. Louis

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Train No. 10, from St. Louis

Train No. 9, from St. Louis

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Train No. 7, from St. Louis

Train No. 6, from St. Louis

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Train No. 2, from St. Louis

Train No. 1, from St. Louis

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Train No. 6, from St. Louis

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Train No. 3, from St. Louis

Train No. 2, from St. Louis

Train No. 1, from St. Louis

Train No. 10, from St. Louis

Train No. 9, from St. Louis

Train No. 8, from St. Louis

TO SWALLOW PILLS

BRYAN HAS TALKED A GREAT DEAL WITH HIS MOUTH.

He Has Said Things as an Editor That He Would Like Now Had Remained Unsaid.

—He Talked a Great Deal About the National Chairman That Will Count Against Him in St. Louis With His Populist Friends—He Also Said at One Time That Stewart was the Breckinridge of the Senate.

Omaha, Neb., July 18.—"Taubeneck has an immense amount of impudence, a very small amount of ability, and so long as he is at the head of the Populist party that party's progress will be retarded."

This savage attack upon the chairman of the Populist national committee was made by William J. Bryan, the present Democratic candidate for the presidency in his paper, the Omaha World-Herald, a little over a year ago. The whole editorial, if printed and circulated at St. Louis, will not make the Democratic candidate any more solid with the Populists whom he is now courting so assiduously.

It was just after the convention of the Illinois Democrats, a year ago last June, when Governor Altgeld, Bucklin Johnson and the other leaders got together for the purpose of committing the Democracy in Illinois to free silver.

During the progress of the convention Chairman Taubeneck put forward his appearance at Springfield, and protested vigorously against the Democrats stealing the thunder of the Populists.

He claimed that free coinage of silver at the rate of 16 to 1 was distinctly a Populist measure, and that his party had advocated in season and out of season. He said the Democrats should not attempt to make it one of their party principles, but should leave it for the Populists.

This stirred up Mr. Bryan out in his Omaha home, and his paper, the World-Herald, of which he is and then was the editor-in-chief, jumped onto the unfortunate Taubeneck with both feet.

In commenting on the action of the Populist chairman in the leading editorial printed in the issue of June 6, 1895, Editor Bryan, now candidate Bryan, said:

"Taubeneck has a habit of embarking on novel missions. He has made more noise in favor of reform and has injured reform movements more than any other man in recent political history. He has an impetuous habit of thrusting himself upon gatherings where he is not wanted, and the ridiculous purpose which took him to Springfield is a fair illustration of his remarkable methods."

Possibly Mr. Taubeneck may find it in his interest to "trust himself" upon the gathering at St. Louis, and if his memory is at all good he will be apt to say a few things to the delegates regarding the advisability of nominating a man who but a year ago was denouncing his time to lampooning the official head of the Populist party.

Editor Bryan a year ago had no idea he would be the Democratic candidate for the presidency, and thus need the services of the national wing of the Populist party. His ambition had been bounded by state lines, and while he has ever ready to dicker with the Populists in Nebraska, he had not branched out sufficiently to look with longing eyes after the national organization. He was still ostensibly a Democrat, and so, in this editorial referred to, he took an early swipe at the unfortunate Populist leader.

"Taubeneck belongs to that class of Populists who have greater interest in supplying themselves with soft places than they have in the principles expounded by their party."

Then later on in the same editorial Editor Bryan said:

"Some people have believed that there is something really bad about Taubeneck, but others more charitably inclined have thought he was simply an ass. But whatever his proper designation may be, it is true that he has done the party great harm by his remarkable actions."

There will be fun at St. Louis when Taubeneck and his friends circulate these comments of the Democratic candidate for the presidency, who now wants the Populist party to give him the benefit of an endorsement, without which his own friends admit he cannot possibly succeed.

On the train from Chicago on Sunday night there was a number of delegates to the Chicago convention, who were warm friends and close political associates of Mr. Bryan. There were representatives among them of the gold and silver factions in Nebraska. In the usual open air of the smoking room they all agreed that the candidate's private life was beyond reproach, but even his best friends declared he would have difficulty in explaining to old-line Democrats all over the country the peculiar methods he had adopted regarding fusion with the Populists or any one else who could subvert his interests.

One of the delegates speaking from his intimate knowledge of Mr. Bryan, said frankly:

"The hardest thing Bill Bryan will have to contend with will be the necessity of keeping his mouth shut. He has a good many principles in stock which he is just as well to keep in the back of his mind, but I am afraid he will never be able to do it. The indiscretion of some of his speeches and most of his editorials is unfortunately a proof of the change which will be made among the silver men, and there are other things and other men whom he has justly earned the reputation of being a traitor to his party."

The most picturesque figure at the St. Louis convention will beyond question be Senator Stewart of Nevada. He has been a silver man for so long he cannot tell where the disaster first took hold of him. With his long white beard and patriarchal appearance, added to his well-known wealth and his willingness to have his "leg" properly "pulled," he has always been a tower of strength among the silver men. Dispatches from Washington say that the Nevada Senator has already committed himself to Bryan, but if that is the case he can hardly have been aware of the fact that his silver hairs did not spare him from a personal attack in the Omaha World-Herald, edited by Mr. Bryan.

In the early part of September, 1894, a woman by the name of Glascock began suit against Senator Stewart in Washington. She was assisted by her husband and between the two they made all sorts of disagreeable charges, alleging that the white haired Senator from Nevada had effectually ruined the Glascock home. The matter was the sensation of the day at Washington at the time, but the sturdy old Senator promptly brushed the charges as the worst kind of blackmail, and by the assistance of detectives succeeded in exposing thoroughly both the woman and her husband.

Sept. 1, 1894, William J. Bryan, now the Democratic candidate for the presidency, was made the editor-in-chief of

the Omaha World-Herald, the House of Representatives having adjourned two days before. Editor Bryan, being newly placed on what he called the editorial tripod, had not as yet learned the wisdom of scanning his news carefully before he made his agreeable comments upon it. At the tail end of the editorial page is a little paragraph which says:

"Senator Stewart seems to be the Breckinridge of the Senate."

Editor Bryan had just left congress for the "editorial tripod" and he was to return to Washington again for the short session, where he would be thrown in contact with the Nevada Senator, who was a consistent silver man before young Bryan left Illinois. This little paragraph in the editorial page, controlled by the present candidate for the presidency of the Democratic ticket, would make interesting reading on some of the banners displayed at the Populist convention in St. Louis, and if brought to Senator Stewart's attention it would be apt to increase his devotion to the plan of endorsing Bryan.

The political record of Mr. Bryan here in Nebraska, involving as it does a series of fusions and refusals to fuse, has already begun to plague him. The Pops at their convention today tumbled head over heels for him, but there are some sore spots left which will not be healed by any convention declaration.

Two years ago there were three candidates in the field for congress in the Omaha district. One was Congressman Dave Mercer, who wanted to be re-elected, and who was successful in his ambition. The second was James E. Boyd, a Democrat and a pronounced gold man who has never changed his convictions. The third candidate was a Populist, D. Clem Deaver. He was and still is a rabid free silver man. Nevertheless, Mr. Deaver, both personally and through his editorials, supported the gold Democrats, and did all in his power to divert voice from Deaver, the free silver man. This created considerable animosity in the district, and Mr. Bryan had always professed to be for free silver above everything else. He justified his action on the ground that Deaver had no show of winning, and therefore he showed for a support Boyd in spite of the fact that he was a gold Democrat, belonging to the very faction which Bryan was fighting, and which was turned down at Chicago last week, because Boyd was a free trader.

At that time Mr. Bryan believed the tariff was a more important issue than the silver question, and therefore he turned down Deaver, and turned him down hard. That was before the election, and when the people chose Dave Mercer, the Republican protectionist, an overwhelming majority Editor Congressman Bryan saw a low light, stopped shouting for free trade, and turned all his attention to free silver.

The Deaver incident will come up to plague him next fall, for there are a great many people here who are trying to find out by Mr. Bryan supported a gold Democrat in 1894 when he is the candidate of the silver Democrats in 1896, and why, if a gold Democrat was good enough to be voted for in 1894, gold Democrats were not good enough for delegates from Nebraska in 1896.

MIXED IN THEIR BALLOTS

New York Democrats Seem to be Sewed Up in Bad Shape.

New York, July 17.—The provision in the constitution which requires that on the official ballot in a presidential year, not only the names of the candidates for president and vice president, but also the names of the electors, must be placed under the emblem and the name of the party may have an important effect on the presidential contest in this state, as it appears to make impossible the execution of the plan, approved by many Democrats, to have the Democratic state convention nominate the McKinley electors chosen by the Republican state convention. The Republican column, for instance, must bear the name of the electors, and the name of the party may have an important effect on the presidential contest in this state, as it appears to make impossible the execution of the plan, approved by many Democrats, to have the Democratic state convention nominate the McKinley electors chosen by the Republican state convention. 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